

State of California
Board of Corrections

**JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY BLOCK GRANT
JABG 2004**

Program Guidelines



Arnold Schwarzenegger, Governor

Issued May 2004



May 3, 2004

**JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY INCENTIVE BLOCK GRANT
JABG 2004**

FOREWORD

The Federal Fiscal Year 2004, Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) Program is intended to promote greater accountability of juveniles in the justice system. The goal is to hold juvenile offenders accountable for their criminal activities. The California Board of Corrections (BOC) supports this effort by providing funds to California State agencies and local governments. Funding levels for local governments are based upon a jurisdiction's crime index and law enforcement expenditures.

Funding for the JABG Program has declined substantially over the past fiscal years and is targeted for a 75% decrease in FY 2005-06. In the last review of the JABG Program nationally by the Office of Management and Budgets (OMB) they declared that the program was "ineffective." This determination was based on lack of data to demonstrate funding effectiveness. Because of this the Office of Juvenile Justice Programs (OJJDP) has developed [*Performance Indicators*](#) to standardize the collection of data within each state and then nationally

The BOC is excited to facilitate new and enhanced approaches to juvenile accountability, and encourage local governments to take full advantage of this program. In the following pages, you will find programmatic and administrative guidelines for the JABG Program.

Questions regarding this program or requests for more information should be directed to your assigned Field Representative.

Sincerely,

Karen L. Stoll, Deputy Director
Corrections Planning and Programs
Juvenile Justice Grants Programs
(916) 445-8066
kstoll@bdcorr.ca.gov

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1	INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	1
SECTION 2	OVERVIEW OF THE JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY INCENTIVE BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM	2
2.1	Legislative Origin.....	2
2.2	Purpose of the JABG Program.....	2
2.3	Fiscal Year 2004 Appropriations	2
2.4	Program Purpose Areas.....	2
2.5	Eligibility Requirements	3
2.6	Allocation of Funds From the State to Units of Local Government.....	4
2.7	Uses of Program Funds	5
2.8	Utilization of Private Sector	5
2.9	Technical Assistance	5
SECTION 3	APPLICATION PROCESS	6
3.1	Eligibility To Receive Grant Awards	6
3.2	Cash Match Requirement	6
3.3	Cash Match Computation.....	6
3.4	Allowable Sources of Match	6
3.5	Civil Rights Requirements	7
3.6	Immigration and Naturalization Service Requirements.....	7
3.7	Audit Requirements (OMB Circular A-133).....	7
3.8	Financial Guide Resources	7
SECTION 4	REQUIREMENTS.....	8
4.1	Advisory Board	8
4.2	Coordinated Enforcement Plan	8
4.3	BOC Contract Administration and Audit Guide	8
SECTION 5	DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY AND REQUIREMENTS OF STATE RECIPIENTS AND LOCAL SUBGRANTEES	9
5.1	The Designated State Agency (DSA)	9
5.2	State-Level Award Process.....	9
5.3	Program Reporting Requirements	9
5.4	Nonsupplanting Requirement	9
5.5	Suspension of Funding.....	9
5.6	Unexpended Funds	10
SECTION 6	DEFINITIONS	11
6.1	Coordinated Enforcement Plan for Reducing Juvenile Crime.....	11
6.2	Designated State Agency (DSA).....	11
6.3	Juvenile	11
6.4	Juvenile Correction Facility.....	11
6.5	Advisory Board	11
6.6	Juvenile Detention Facility	11

6.7	Law Enforcement Expenditures	11
6.8	Non-supplanting.....	12
6.9	Part 1 Violent Crimes	12
6.10	Primary Financial Burden	12
6.11	Serious Violent Crime.....	12
6.12	State	12
6.13	Unit of Local Government.....	12
APPENDIX A: Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) 2004 Allocation Data		13
APPENDIX B: County Field Representative Assignments.....		16

SECTION 1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Since 1998, the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant Program (now renamed the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant) has been made possible through a yearly federal appropriation. Through this appropriation, the State of California receives several million dollars each year. The State of California grants these funds to units of local government based on a formula calculation, with remaining funds being used to provide services at the State level.

Funds made available through this appropriation have a stated purpose of promoting greater accountability of juveniles in the juvenile justice system. Thus, units of local government wishing to apply for funding must develop and implement programs with the aim of holding juveniles accountable. To ensure the funds are used for accountability purposes, all funds must be expended within one or more of the sixteen (16) purpose areas stated in the legislation.

Included in these guidelines is an appendix, which lists the funding levels for eligible units of local government.

These JABG 2004 Program Guidelines provide an overview of the Federal legislation, program requirements and State of California requirements, and are intended to assist project directors in managing effective JABG funded projects.

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, which describes the JABG Program, requires that states allocate funds to localities based on a weighted formula of juvenile justice expenditures and Part I violent crimes. The formula is designed for states to distribute three-fourths of the pass-through funds based on expenditures, and one-fourth based on crime.

To accomplish this split, the total amount of money the state intends to pass through to localities is divided into two “pools”: the expenditures pool (three-fourths of the total pass-through amount), and the crime pool (one-fourth of the total pass-through amount). Each pool is then divided among localities based on the percentage of the total state expenditure and crime numbers that their locality represents. The two pool allocations for each locality are then added together to arrive at the total local government allocation.

SECTION 2 OVERVIEW OF THE JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY INCENTIVE BLOCK GRANTS PROGRAM

2.1 Legislative Origin

The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) Program is based on Title III of H.R. 3, The JAIBG Act of 1997, as passed by the House of Representatives on May 8, 1997. The Department of Justice (DOJ) Authorization Act for FY 2003 (Public Law 107-273), signed into law on November 2, 2002, revises and renames the Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) to the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG), and places it under Title II of the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Street Act. The new provisions take effect in Federal Fiscal Year 2004.

2.2 Purpose of the JABG Program

Congress authorized the Attorney General of the United States to provide grants under the JABG Program for use by the states and units of local government to promote greater accountability of juvenile offenders in the juvenile justice system.

2.3 Fiscal Year 2004 Appropriations

California's 2004 JABG appropriation is **\$14,383,400**. For direct grant award allocations to units of local government see **Appendix A**.

2.4 Program Purpose Areas

Funds are available for the following 16 program purpose areas:

Purpose Areas 1

Graduated sanctions: Developing, implementing, and administering graduated sanctions for juvenile offenders;

Purpose Areas 2

Corrections/Detention facilities construction: Building, expanding, renovating, or operating temporary or permanent juvenile correction, detention, or community corrections facilities (see Section 6.4, 6.6, "Definitions");

Purpose Areas 3

Court staffing and pretrial services: Hiring juvenile court judges, probation officers, court appointed defenders and special advocates, and funding pretrial services (including mental health screening and assessment) for juvenile offenders, to promote the effective and expeditious administration of the juvenile justice system.;

Purpose Areas 4

Prosecutors (staffing): Hiring additional prosecutors so that more cases involving violent juvenile offenders can be prosecuted and case backlog reduced;

Purpose Areas 5

Prosecutors (funding): Providing funding to enable prosecutors to address drug, gang, and youth violence problems more effectively and for technology, equipment, and training to assist prosecutors in identifying and expediting the prosecution of violent juvenile offenders;

Purpose Areas 6

Training for new law enforcement and court personnel: Establish and maintaining training programs for law enforcement and other court personnel with respect to preventing and controlling juvenile crime;

Purpose Areas 7

Juvenile gun courts: Establishing juvenile gun courts for the prosecution and adjudication of juvenile firearms offenders;

Purpose Areas 8

Juvenile drug courts: Establishing drug courts for juvenile offenders that provide continuing judicial supervision over juvenile offenders with substance abuse problems and the integrated administration of other sanctions and services for such offenders;

Purpose Areas 9

Juvenile records systems: Establishing and maintaining a system of juvenile records designed to promote public safety;

Purpose Areas 10

Information sharing: Establishing and maintaining interagency information-sharing programs that enable the juvenile and criminal justice systems, schools, and social services agencies to make more informed decisions regarding the early identification, control, supervision, and treatment of juveniles who repeatedly commit serious delinquent or criminal acts;

Purpose Areas 11

Accountability: Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs designed to reduce recidivism among juveniles who are referred by law enforcement personnel or agencies;

Purpose Areas 12

Risk and needs assessment: Establishing and maintaining programs to conduct risk and needs assessments of juvenile offenders that facilitate the effective early intervention and the provision of comprehensive services, including mental health screening and treatment and substance abuse testing and treatment to such offenders;

Purpose Areas 13

School safety: Establishing and maintaining accountability-based programs that are designed to enhance school safety;

Purpose Areas 14

Restorative justice: Establishing and maintaining restorative justice programs;

Purpose Areas 15

Juveniles courts and probation: Establishing and maintaining programs to enable juvenile courts and juvenile probation officers to be more effective and efficient in holding juvenile offenders accountable and reducing juvenile recidivism;

Purpose Areas 16

Detention/corrections personnel: Hiring detention and corrections personnel, and establishing and maintaining training programs for such personnel to improve facility practices and programming.

2.5 Eligibility Requirements

All units of local government (see Section 6.13, “Definitions”) within the State of California are eligible to apply for a JABG award, if their formula allocation is \$5,000 or greater. Those units of local government whose formula allocation is less than \$5,000 are not eligible for a direct grant award. **Units of local government eligible to apply for funds are listed in Appendix A.**

2.6 Allocation of Funds From the State to Units of Local Government

The State of California shall distribute not less than 75 percent of its allocation received among all units of local government in the State. In making such distribution, the State shall allocate to each unit of local government an amount, by formula, based on a combination of law enforcement expenditures for each unit of local government and the average annual number of Uniform Crime Report part 1 crimes reported by each unit of local government for the three most recent calendar years for which data is available. Two-thirds of each unit of local government's allocation will be based on the law enforcement expenditure data and one-third will be based on the reported violent crime data, in the same ratio to the aggregate of all other units of general local government in the State. The Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) developed the allocation data, under contract for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. **Each local unit of government that is eligible to receive allocations of \$5,000 or more, based on this data, is included in Appendix A of this document.** Please note that in fiscal year 2005 the eligibility threshold will increase from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

- **Unit of Local Government Cap**

No unit of local government shall receive an allocation that exceeds 100 percent of the average law enforcement expenditures of such unit for the three most recent calendar years for which data are available. The amount of any unit of local government's allocation that is not available to such unit by operation of the preceding paragraph shall be available to other units of local government that are not affected by the operation of this paragraph.

- **Allocation Less Than \$5,000**

If an allocation for a unit of local government is less than \$5,000 during a fiscal year, the amount allocated will be expended by the State on services to units of local government whose allotment is less than such amount.

- **Allocation of \$5,000 or More Non-Participation**

Where a unit of local government qualifies for a subgrant of \$5,000 or more but declines to participate in the JABG Program, such funds shall be retained by the State of California to be reallocated to programs and/or activities determined by the BOC.

- **Waiver to Contiguous Unit of Local Government**

A qualifying unit of local government may waive its right to a direct subgrant award and request that such unit funds be awarded to, and expended for its benefit by a larger or contiguous unit of local government. Units of local government passing on their JABG direct award must complete a waiver authorizing the transfer of the award funds, stating the amount of the award and identifying the unit of local government to which the award is going. Units of local government receiving one or more subgrants must include in their application the waiver(s) from the subgrantee(s) with original signatures. Waivers must be notarized or contain city/county seal. Failure of an agency to sign and submit the waiver to the BOC, by the application due date, will result in their inability to redirect the funds.

- **Regional Coalitions**

Units of local government may enter into regional coalitions utilizing combined allocations from all local governments agreeing to enter into the coalition to expend JABG funds using a Regional Advisory Board. However, a unit of local government must serve as the fiscal agent for receiving the award from the State and obligating and expending funds for the benefit of the combined units.

- **Administrative Overhead**

A unit of local government may use up to 10 percent of the subgrant awarded to that unit of local government for administrative costs related to the JABG Program. All funds used for administrative costs are subject to the match requirement (see Section 3.2). **Please note that in Fiscal Year 2005 administrative overhead will be reduced from 10 percent to 5 percent.**

2.7 Uses of Program Funds

Section 1803(a)(3) of H.R. 3 provides that:

- *No funds allocated to a State under this subsection or received by a State for distribution under subsection (b) [to units of local government] may be distributed by the Attorney General or by the State involved for any program other than a program contained in an approved application.*

The specific program areas allowed are identified in Section 2.4 of this Guidance Manual. All programs must be funded within one or more of the 16 purpose areas.

2.8 Utilization of Private Sector

Section 1806 of H.R. 3 encourages states and units of local government to utilize private nonprofit entities or community-based organizations to carry out the purposes specified under Purpose Area 11. This provision does not limit utilization of the private sector in any of the other purpose areas, but rather serves to highlight the strengths that the private sector may have to offer within Purpose Area 11.

Please note that direct allocations can only be distributed to units of local government.

2.9 Technical Assistance

Technical assistance in completing an application for funding and managing a funded project will be provided by the assigned BOC Field Representative (See Appendix B).

Further, programmatic training or technical assistance is available through the Department of Justice, Office of Programs, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention's National Training and Technical Assistance Center (NTTAC). These services must be requested through the California JABG Coordinator, who may be contacted by calling (916) 323-8600. Additional information can be found at the JABG web site that is located online at: www.ojjdp.ncjrs.org.

SECTION 3 APPLICATION PROCESS

3.1 Eligibility To Receive Grant Awards

Eligibility to receive Grant Awards is based on the unit of local government meeting the criteria as defined in Section 6.2 and qualifying for a direct grant award of \$5,000 or more. **Units of local government eligible to apply for funds are listed in Appendix A.**

3.2 Cash Match Requirement

The JABG Program provides that federal funds may not exceed 90 percent of total program costs, including any funds set aside for program administration, by a state or unit of local government. ***There is no waiver provision for the cash match requirement.***

Construction costs - If, under Purpose Area 2, funds are used to construct a permanent juvenile correction facility, a match of at least 50 percent of the total cost of the project must be provided (see Section 6.4, 6.6, "Definitions").

3.3 Cash Match Computation

The recipient of a JABG award must contribute **(in the form of a cash match)** no less than 10 percent of the total program cost (other than costs of construction of permanent corrections facilities, which require a 50 cash percent match). The total program cost is made up of the federal award amount and the cash match. If only the federal award amount is known, the calculation of the match requirement is as follows:

1. Convert the federal award amount percentage to a fraction (example: 90 percent = 9/10).
2. Invert the fraction from 9/10 to 10/9.
3. Multiply the federal award amount by the numerator (example: \$80,000 x 10).
4. Divide the result by the denominator to determine the total program cost (example: \$800,000/9 = \$88,889).
5. Subtract the amount of the federal award from the total program cost to determine the minimum cash match (example: \$88,889 - \$80,000 = \$8,889).

A worksheet to calculate the required match is included in the application packet attached (Section 6).

3.4 Allowable Sources of Match

Allowable sources of cash match under the JABG Program are as follows:

- Funds from the State of California and units of local government.
- Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.
- Equitable Sharing Program, 21 USC 881 (e), a federal asset forfeiture distribution program.
- Funds from private sources.
- Program income funds earned from seized assets and forfeitures, as State law permits.
- Otherwise authorized by law.

Funds received from any federal fund sources other than those listed above may not be used as the cash match required for the JABG Program.

3.5 Civil Rights Requirements

All recipients of federal grant funds, including JABG awards, are required to comply with federal nondiscrimination laws. Specifically, the statute that governs The Office of Justice Programs funded programs or activities (Section 809 (c), Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3789d) prohibits such discrimination:

- *No person in any state shall on the grounds of race, color, religion, national origin, sex [or disability] be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under, or denied employment in connection with any program or activity funded in whole or in part with funds made available under this title.*

Grantees receiving \$500,000 or more in federal funds must obtain an approved Equal Employment Opportunity Plan from OJP's Office for Civil Rights. Grantees must retain their Approved EEOP on-site. BOC staff will verify compliance with this requirement during Site and/or Monitoring Visits. All correspondence relating to Civil Rights Requirements should be sent directly to the Office for Civil Rights at U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office for Civil Rights, 810 7th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531.

Refer to www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ocr/eeop.htm for specific details regarding plan/development requirements.

3.6 Immigration and Naturalization Service Requirements

Organizations funded under the JABG Program must agree to complete and keep on file, as appropriate, the Immigration and Naturalization Service Employment Eligibility Form (I-9). This form is to be used by the recipient of federal funds to verify that persons employed by the recipient are eligible to work in the United States.

3.7 Audit Requirements (OMB Circular A-133)

Please note that funding for this Request for Application is from Fiscal Year 2003. Therefore, the threshold for the audit requirements is \$300,000.

The OMB Circular A-133 can be downloaded from
<http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/circulars/a133/a133.pdf>

3.8 Financial Guide Resources

The Office of Justice Programs Financial Guide serves as the primary reference for financial management and grants administration for all programs administered under the Office of Justice Programs, including the JABG Program. To receive a copy of the Financial Guide, contact the United States Department of Justice, Office of Comptroller Customer Service Center at (800) 458-0786, or via the Internet at www.ojp.usdoj.gov/FinGuide

SECTION 4 REQUIREMENTS

4.1 Advisory Board

State agencies and units of local government that are eligible to receive JABG funds must first establish an Advisory Board and then develop a Coordinated Enforcement Plan (CEP) for reducing juvenile crime (see Section 6.1, “Definitions”). Probation departments operating a Juvenile Justice Crime Prevention Act (JJCPA) Program can use their existing Multiagency Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council (749.22 Welfare and Institutions Code) as their Advisory Board.

- **State Coalition**

A state agency that receives JABG funds must form an Advisory Board at the state level, consisting of law enforcement and social service agencies involved in juvenile crime prevention, or utilize some other planning group that constitutes a coalition of law enforcement and social service agencies.

- **Local Coalitions**

When establishing a local Advisory Board, units of local government must include individuals representing: (1) police, (2) sheriff, (3) prosecutor, (4) state or local probation services, (5) juvenile courts, (6) schools, (7) business, and (8) religious affiliated, fraternal, nonprofit, or social service organizations involved in crime prevention. The eight listed groups for establishing an Advisory Board is not an exhaustive list. Units of local government may add additional representation as appropriate. Units of local government may utilize members of Prevention Policy Boards established pursuant to Section 505 (b) (4) of Title V of the JJDP Act to meet the Advisory Board requirement, provided that each such coalition meets the membership requirements listed in this paragraph.

- **Regional Advisory Board**

Units of local government may enter into a Regional Advisory Board. Grant Award Allocations from all local governments entering the coalition will be combined. However, a unit of local government, a legally authorized combination, or a State agency serving as fiscal agent of an authorized regional or local planning board must serve as fiscal agent for receiving the award from the State and obligating and expending funds for the benefit of the combined units. The entity forming the Regional Advisory Board must obtain a waiver from each local unit of government authorizing transfer of its direct award to the Regional Advisory Board. It is recommended, but not required that subgrantees have at least one representative on the Regional Advisory Board to which it passes its award.

4.2 Coordinated Enforcement Plan

The Advisory Board or Regional Advisory Board must develop a Coordinated Enforcement Plan (CEP), which allocates their total grant award in the proportions outlined in Section 2.6. If the Advisory Board or Regional Advisory Board determines that it is in its best interests to allocate its total grant award in a proportion different than prescribed, then an allocation waiver certification needs to be specifically stated in the CEP narrative.

4.3 BOC Contract Administration and Audit Guide

Grantees must administer their grants in accordance with the BOC Contract Administration and Audit Guide. The grantee is required to comply with the required administrative and fiscal conditions contained in the Contract Administration and Audit Guide. Failure to comply with the requirements contained in the Contract Administration and Audit Guide may result in the withholding and/or termination of the grant award. The Contract Administration and Audit Guide is available for download at www.bdcrr.ca.gov.

SECTION 5 DESIGNATED STATE AGENCY AND REQUIREMENTS OF STATE RECIPIENTS AND LOCAL SUBGRANTEES

5.1 The Designated State Agency (DSA)

The legislation creating the JABG Program requires each State Chief Executive Officer to identify the Designated State Agency (DSA) to apply for, receive, and administer JABG funds. In California, the DSA is the California Board of Corrections.

5.2 State-Level Award Process

BOC's role in the JABG Program is to assist eligible applicants in grant award preparation, providing technical assistance, processing and monitoring of grant activities. BOC staff will be available to provide assistance to all eligible applicants in completing their grant award application.

5.3 Program Reporting Requirements

During the life of the grant program, grantees are required to submit two progress reports to the BOC that describe progress made with respect to program objectives and activities as described in the CEP. The first progress report will be due April 30, 2005 and will cover the first nine months (3 quarters) of the grant period. The final progress report will cover the last quarter of the grant period and will be due July 30, 2005. The progress report template will be posted on the BOC website.¹

Grantees will also be required to report results for the OJJDP-developed performance indicators as identified in the CEP. These results will be submitted via a separate internet-based reporting system developed by OJJDP.

Finally, a Report of Expenditures and Request for Funds (BOC Form 201) must be submitted quarterly in order for units of local government to receive reimbursement for approved program expenditures.

5.4 Nonsupplanting Requirement

JABG Program funds cannot be used to supplant state or local funds. The term "non-supplanting" means the prohibition on using federal funds to substitute or replace state or local funds that would otherwise be spent for a particular program or purpose. The non-supplanting requirement provides that funds shall be used to increase the amount of funds that would be made available from state or local sources.

5.5 Suspension of Funding

BOC may suspend, in whole or in part, authority to expend funds, terminate a grant, or impose another sanction on a grantee for the following reasons:

1. Failure to adhere to the requirements, standard conditions, or special conditions of the JABG Program.
2. Failure to submit reports in a timely manner.
3. Filing a false certification in this application or in another report or document.
4. Non-operation/performance.

Before taking action, the BOC will provide reasonable notice to the grantee of its intent to impose sanctions and will attempt to resolve the problem informally.

¹ Results for the OJJDP-developed performance indicators, as identified in the CEP, will be submitted via a separate internet-based reporting system developed by OJJDP.

5.6 Unexpended Funds

Any unexpended JABG funds remaining at the completion of the grant award period will be retained in the JABG Trust Fund administered by the BOC. These remaining funds will be expended as determined by the State Advisory Board.

SECTION 6 DEFINITIONS

6.1 Coordinated Enforcement Plan for Reducing Juvenile Crime

A plan developed by a state or local Advisory Board that is based on an analysis of juvenile justice system needs. The analysis determines the most effective use of funds, within the 16 JABG Program purpose areas, to achieve the greatest impact on reducing juvenile delinquency, improving the juvenile justice system, and increasing accountability for juvenile offenders.

6.2 Designated State Agency (DSA)

The term “Designated State Agency” refers to that agency which is designated by the Governor or other Chief Executive of a state to receive, manage, and administer JABG funds.

6.3 Juvenile

The term “juvenile” means an individual who is 17 years of age or younger. However, individuals who are under the original or extended jurisdiction of the juvenile justice system beyond the age of 17 are eligible to receive services under the JABG Program.

6.4 Juvenile Correction Facility

The term “juvenile correction facility” means any public or private residential facility that includes permanent and temporary construction fixtures which are designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals held in lawful custody and that is used for the placement, after adjudication and disposition, of any juvenile who has been adjudicated as having committed an offense, any non-offender, or any other individual convicted of a criminal offense.

6.5 Advisory Board

The term “Advisory Board” means a group of individuals representing the police, sheriffs, prosecutors, state or local probation services, juvenile court, schools, business, and religious affiliated, fraternal, nonprofit, or social service organizations involved in crime prevention. The Advisory Board is responsible for establishing a coordinated enforcement plan for reducing juvenile crime within a unit of local government.

6.6 Juvenile Detention Facility

The term “juvenile detention facility” means any public or private residential facility that includes permanent and temporary construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of juveniles or other individuals held in lawful custody and that is used for the temporary placement of any juvenile who is accused of having committed an offense, of any non-offender, or of any other individual accused of having committed a criminal offense.

6.7 Law Enforcement Expenditures

The term “law enforcement expenditures” means the expenditures associated with police, prosecutorial, legal, and judicial services and corrections as reported to the Bureau of the Census for the fiscal year preceding the fiscal year for which a determination is made.

6.8 Non-supplanting

The term “non-supplanting” means the prohibition on using federal funds to substitute or replace state or local funds that would otherwise be spent for a particular program or purpose. The non-supplanting requirement provides that funds shall be used to increase the amount of funds that would be made available from state or local sources.

6.9 Part 1 Violent Crimes

The term “part 1 violent crimes” means murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault as reported to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for purposes of the Uniform Crime Reports.

6.10 Primary Financial Burden

The term “primary financial burden” means that a state bears more than 50 percent of the financial responsibility within that state for the administration of the juvenile justice functions delineated in the program purpose areas under Section 1801(b) of H.R. 3.

Example: State X demonstrates that it bears 90 percent of the total costs incurred within that state for the administration of juvenile justice versus 10 percent for all units of local government. The state could request a reduction of the required local pass-through from 75 to 10 percent.

6.11 Serious Violent Crime

The term “serious violent crime” means murder, aggravated sexual assault, or assault with a firearm.

6.12 State

The term “State” means the State of California.

6.13 Unit of Local Government

A “unit of local government” means a county, township, city, or political subdivision of a county, township, or city that is a unit of local government as determined by the Secretary of Commerce for general statistical purposes; and the recognized body of an Indian tribe or Alaskan Native village that carries out substantial governmental duties and powers.

APPENDIX A: Juvenile Accountability Block Grant (JABG) 2004 Allocation Data

LOCALITY	TOTAL		LOCALITY	TOTAL
ALAMEDA CITY	\$13,958		EL DORADO COUNTY	\$29,327
ALAMEDA COUNTY	\$184,624		EL MONTE CITY	\$24,670
ALHAMBRA CITY	\$12,583		EL SEGUNDO CITY	\$6,108
AMADOR COUNTY	\$7,473		ENCINITAS CITY	\$6,169
ANAHEIM CITY	\$58,719		ESCONDIDO CITY	\$19,941
ANTIOCH CITY	\$15,736		EUREKA CITY	\$6,196
ARCADIA CITY	\$7,607		FAIRFIELD CITY	\$16,077
AZUSA CITY	\$7,435		FONTANA CITY	\$24,756
BAKERSFIELD CITY	\$32,470		FOUNTAIN VALLEY CITY	\$7,367
BALDWIN PARK CITY	\$9,864		FREMONT CITY	\$24,272
BANNING CITY	\$6,198		FRESNO CITY	\$105,741
BARSTOW CITY	\$5,615		FRESNO COUNTY	\$112,908
BELL CITY	\$6,911		FULLERTON CITY	\$17,492
BELL GARDENS CITY	\$10,943		GARDEN GROVE CITY	\$26,075
BELLFLOWER CITY	\$11,986		GARDENA CITY	\$18,037
BERKELEY CITY	\$32,642		GILROY CITY	\$10,093
BEVERLY HILLS CITY	\$16,051		GLENDALE CITY	\$28,423
BREA CITY	\$9,484		GLENDORA CITY	\$5,649
BUENA PARK CITY	\$11,432		HAWTHORNE CITY	\$32,340
BURBANK CITY	\$20,248		HAYWARD CITY	\$27,145
BUTTE COUNTY	\$24,503		HEMET CITY	\$9,800
CALAVERAS COUNTY	\$6,283		HESPERIA CITY	\$5,782
CAMPBELL CITY	\$5,919		HOLLISTER CITY	\$6,167
CARLSBAD CITY	\$9,575		HUMBOLDT COUNTY	\$20,805
CARSON CITY	\$14,910		HUNTINGTON BEACH CITY	\$29,704
CATHEDRAL CITY	\$7,582		HUNTINGTON PARK CITY	\$15,924
CERES CITY	\$5,490		IMPERIAL COUNTY	\$20,544
CHICO CITY	\$8,180		INDIO CITY	\$9,768
CHINO CITY	\$12,503		INDUSTRY CITY	\$5,233
CHULA VISTA CITY	\$28,622		INGLEWOOD CITY	\$47,848
CLOVIS CITY	\$7,834		INYO COUNTY	\$6,354
COLTON CITY	\$7,738		IRVINE CITY	\$17,575
COMPTON CITY	\$39,751		KERN COUNTY	\$128,455
CONCORD CITY	\$21,933		KINGS COUNTY	\$17,156
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY	\$112,974		LA HABRA CITY	\$7,812
CORONA CITY	\$16,268		LA MESA CITY	\$7,344
COSTA MESA CITY	\$20,037		LA PUENTE CITY	\$5,083
COVINA CITY	\$9,286		LAKE COUNTY	\$10,954
CULVER CITY	\$13,071		LAKE ELSINORE CITY	\$6,456
CYPRESS CITY	\$6,351		LAKESWOOD CITY	\$6,310
DALY CITY	\$12,707		LANCASTER CITY	\$21,139
DAVIS CITY	\$6,868		LASSEN COUNTY	\$5,546
DEL NORTE COUNTY	\$7,103		LAWNSDALE CITY	\$5,282
DESERT HOT SPRINGS CITY	\$5,964		LIVERMORE CITY	\$9,256
DOWNEY CITY	\$16,449		LODI CITY	\$11,937
EAST PALO ALTO CITY	\$8,103		LOMPOC CITY	\$5,394
EL CAJON CITY	\$17,825		LONG BEACH CITY	\$136,129
EL CENTRO CITY	\$8,717		LOS ANGELES CITY	\$1,388,948

LOCALITY	TOTAL		LOCALITY	TOTAL
LOS ANGELES COUNTY	\$1,606,156		RANCHO CUCAMONGA CITY	\$11,787
LYNWOOD CITY	\$16,667		REDDING CITY	\$13,718
MADERA CITY	\$11,849		REDLANDS CITY	\$11,207
MADERA COUNTY	\$14,828		REDONDO BEACH CITY	\$11,723
MANHATTAN BEACH CITY	\$7,055		REDWOOD CITY	\$11,620
MANTECA CITY	\$6,342		RIALTO CITY	\$19,721
MARIN COUNTY	\$38,268		RICHMOND CITY	\$36,713
MARIPOSA COUNTY	\$5,490		RIVERSIDE CITY	\$60,386
MENDOCINO COUNTY	\$17,686		RIVERSIDE COUNTY	\$242,454
MENLO PARK CITY	\$5,643		ROSEMEAD CITY	\$6,317
MERCED CITY	\$12,823		ROSEVILLE CITY	\$10,001
MERCED COUNTY	\$30,179		SACRAMENTO CITY	\$99,710
MILPITAS CITY	\$11,552		SACRAMENTO COUNTY	\$236,000
MODESTO CITY	\$35,043		SALINAS CITY	\$31,993
MONROVIA CITY	\$7,551		SAN BENITO COUNTY	\$5,564
MONTCLAIR CITY	\$7,678		SAN BERNARDINO CITY	\$58,275
MONTEBELLO CITY	\$13,200		SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	\$198,073
MONTEREY CITY	\$8,160		SAN BUENAVENTURA CITY	\$14,845
MONTEREY COUNTY	\$52,150		SAN CLEMENTE CITY	\$5,370
MONTEREY PARK CITY	\$9,340		SAN DIEGO CITY	\$242,958
MORENO VALLEY CITY	\$26,707		SAN DIEGO COUNTY	\$317,690
MOUNTAIN VIEW CITY	\$13,678		SAN FERNANDO CITY	\$5,286
NAPA CITY	\$8,792		SAN FRANCISCO CITY/COUNTY	\$386,423
NAPA COUNTY	\$18,775		SAN GABRIEL CITY	\$6,357
NATIONAL CITY	\$13,708		SAN JOAQUIN COUNTY	\$82,416
NEVADA COUNTY	\$14,226		SAN JOSE CITY	\$170,035
NEWARK CITY	\$7,000		SAN LEANDRO CITY	\$16,679
NEWPORT BEACH CITY	\$14,502		SAN LUIS OBISPO CITY	\$6,167
NORWALK CITY	\$12,586		SAN LUIS OBISPO COUNTY	\$35,411
NOVATO CITY	\$6,784		SAN MATEO CITY	\$14,048
OAKLAND CITY	\$153,203		SAN MATEO COUNTY	\$88,726
OCEANSIDE CITY	\$30,370		SAN PABLO CITY	\$9,511
ONTARIO CITY	\$37,288		SAN RAFAEL CITY	\$10,319
ORANGE CITY	\$19,002		SANTA ANA CITY	\$68,774
ORANGE COUNTY	\$291,315		SANTA BARBARA CITY	\$19,545
OXNARD CITY	\$27,803		SANTA BARBARA COUNTY	\$66,136
PALM SPRINGS CITY	\$15,636		SANTA CLARA CITY	\$16,808
PALMDALE CITY	\$16,711		SANTA CLARA COUNTY	\$257,283
PALO ALTO CITY	\$9,574		SANTA CLARITA CITY	\$7,593
PARAMOUNT CITY	\$11,900		SANTA CRUZ CITY	\$14,891
PASADENA CITY	\$30,847		SANTA CRUZ COUNTY	\$40,591
PERRIS CITY	\$9,254		SANTA MARIA CITY	\$11,515
PETALUMA CITY	\$6,277		SANTA MONICA CITY	\$33,228
PICO RIVERA CITY	\$10,943		SANTA ROSA CITY	\$22,821
PITTSBURG CITY	\$9,418		SEASIDE CITY	\$6,722
PLACENTIA CITY	\$5,929		SHASTA COUNTY	\$29,421
PLACER COUNTY	\$36,924		SIMI VALLEY CITY	\$11,046
PLEASANT HILL CITY	\$5,377		SISKIYOU COUNTY	\$8,564
PLEASANTON CITY	\$7,578		SOLANO COUNTY	\$51,491
PLUMAS COUNTY	\$5,387		SONOMA COUNTY	\$72,531
POMONA CITY	\$40,838		SOUTH GATE CITY	\$18,925
PORTERVILLE CITY	\$5,466		SOUTH LAKE TAHOE CITY	\$6,321

LOCALITY	TOTAL		LOCALITY	TOTAL
SOUTH SAN FRANCISCO CITY	\$8,195		VENTURA COUNTY	\$122,662
STANISLAUS COUNTY	\$66,828		VERNON CITY	\$5,457
STOCKTON CITY	\$80,416		VICTORVILLE CITY	\$5,977
SUNNYVALE CITY	\$15,382		VISALIA CITY	\$20,110
SUTTER COUNTY	\$10,434		VISTA CITY	\$7,386
TEHAMA COUNTY	\$9,234		WALNUT CREEK CITY	\$8,534
TORRANCE CITY	\$31,029		WATSONVILLE CITY	\$9,069
TRACY CITY	\$5,708		WEST COVINA CITY	\$15,775
TULARE CITY	\$9,895		WEST HOLLYWOOD CITY	\$6,879
TULARE COUNTY	\$51,600		WEST SACRAMENTO CITY	\$11,032
TUOLUMNE COUNTY	\$9,556		WESTMINISTER CITY	\$15,443
TURLOCK CITY	\$9,260		WHITTIER CITY	\$13,929
TUSTIN CITY	\$11,133		WOODLAND CITY	\$8,361
UNION CITY	\$11,058		YOLO COUNTY	\$17,265
UPLAND CITY	\$11,736		YUBA CITY	\$6,264
VACAVILLE CITY	\$12,468		YUBA COUNTY	\$12,790
VALLEJO CITY	\$34,248			

The Justice Research and Statistics Association (JRSA) developed the allocation data above, under contract for the U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The figured allocations are based on Law Enforcement Expenditures for 1997 and UCR Part I, Violent Crime Statistics from 1999 to 2001, using FBI and Census Bureau ID numbers.

APPENDIX B: County Field Representative Assignments

Mike Barber (916) 445-5792 (916) 322-85110 (Voice Mail) mbarber@bdcorr.ca.gov	Susan King (916) 445-6076 (916) 445-6077 (Voice Mail) sking@bdcorr.ca.gov	Marlon Yarber (916) 323-8859 (916) 323-8776 (Voice Mail) myarber@bdcorr.ca.gov
1. Colusa 2. Del Norte 3. El Dorado 4. Humboldt 5. Inyo 6. Kern 7. Lake 8. Los Angeles 9. Marin 10. Mendocino 11. Modoc 12. Mono 13. Orange 14. San Joaquin 15. San Mateo 16. Santa Barbara 17. Sonoma 18. Stanislaus 19. Ventura 20. Yolo	1. Amador 2. Butte 3. Calaveras 4. Fresno 5. Glenn 6. Imperial 7. Lassen 8. Madera 9. Napa 10. Nevada 11. Placer 12. Plumas 13. San Diego 14. Shasta 15. Siskiyou 16. Solano	1. Alameda 2. Alpine 3. Contra Costa 4. Kings 5. Mariposa 6. Merced 7. Monterey 8. Riverside 9. Sacramento 10. San Benito 11. San Bernardino 12. San Francisco 13. San Luis Obispo 14. Santa Clara 15. Santa Cruz 16. Sierra 17. Sutter 18. Tehama 19. Trinity 20. Tulare 21. Tuolumne 22. Yuba